plated. The transfer would be detrimental to the interests of the local raiyats. It is sbmitted that those authorities may be permitted to take fuel in the reserved forests. This arrangement will remove the raiyats' complaints on the one hand and profit the Government on the other.

Dewan's reply.—The transfer alluded to is not contemplated.

Subject No. 65.
Koppa Water-supply.

Summary of discussion.—Koppa town has greatly enlarged. It consists of about 300 houses and pays a mohatarafa of Rs. 460. There is a large market held every week here. Three or four thousand people and three or four hundred carts gather at the weekly fair. The existing few wells in the town and the adjacent stream (Musarehalla) do not supply a sufficient quantity of drinking water. The existing wells though dug to the depth of 11 mens' height are useless and the well which the Local Fund Board intend to excavate does not promise to fare better. In order to obviate the hardship keenly felt by the towns people and visitors on market days, it is requested that water may be supplied to the whole town through pipes from the Hirekere tank situated to the west of the town. There are marks of an old channel which formerly led water to the town from Hirekere.

Dewan's reply.—It is doubtful that an expensive water-supply project may be undertaken for a town with but 300 houses. The proposal will however be investigated by the Deputy Commissioner.

Subject No. 66.
Upset price on lands fit for coffee culture.

Summary of discussion.—On the representation made during the Dasara Meeting of 1888, the Dewan stated that he would order Rs. 5 per acre as the upset price to be fixed for land taken up for coffee cultivation in blocks of 5 acres and less, but in the Land Revenue Rules (para 6, Appendix E) since issued, Rs. 10 is the rate fixed. It is requested that Rs. 5 per acre as orginally ordered may be levied.

Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner does not consider that Rs. 10 is too high a price to pay for land fit for coffee. It is small compared with the outlay which a coffee planter is prepared to incur on coffee culture. The rate probably presses hard on the small cultivator, who takes up but a small area. On the other hand, a small area often means the best part of a survey number. The subject shall however be examined and some relief granted if practicable.

Subject No. 67.
Repair of Tanks in the Malnad.

Summary of discussion.—The Malnad tanks are but small kattes partly irrigating lands below them. If any katte has to be improved, the rule that the earthwork should be carried out by raiyats concerned will be applied. It is hard upon them to be required to do the earthwork, or contribute money towards it, as the major portion of the work would be earthwork. Therefore it is proposed that such work as may remain

after what the raiyats do according to their convenience and means, may be carried out by Government.

Dewan's reply.—This was answered last year. (See Subject No. 35 in the Proceedings of 1890.) Under any circumstances the raiyat's work to the Malnad tanks is not heavy.

Subject No. 68.
Patels Kulwar chits for supari purchased.

Summary of discussion.—According to the present practice, the purchasers of supari should not remove the nut from the producer's house until they have received a Kulwar chit in the prescribed form from the Patel of the village, which chit binds them to present the article at the Sayer katte for halat (Excise duty) within seven days. If the purchasers find it inconvenient to remove the nut within 7 days, they are required to go to the Manegar who has authority to extend the time up to one month. If even within this time the supari is not removed, they should go to the Amildar for orders. As the above system tells hard upon the merchants who buy supari, and sometimes fail to secure Patel's chit owing to his absence or similar causes, it is requested that rules should be passed to the effect that, when the purchasers take the nut either to their houses or other places of custody, they should be allowed to have only the producer's chit to cover the consignment, and that, when they remove the nut for halat at the Sayer kattes, preliminary to transport for sale, they should procure Patel's kulwar chits after showing the consignment to the Patel and producing and delivering up the growers' chits. The Patel's chits may then be delivered to Manegars and the halat paid.

Dewan's reply.—It appears that the subject has received the Deputy Commissioner's attention and that, after special inquiry, the Deputy Commissioner has ordered the following alterations to be made in favor of producers and purchasers. On each occasion of purchasing and removing a lot of supari, the purchaser should obtain from the producer a "hangami" (*ad-interim*) chit in duplicate in a prescribed form, one copy to be sent to the Patel stating the number of days (not more than 5) within which the purchaser will apply, for a regular "kulwar chit." The other copy to be kept by the purchaser to cover the article. The Patel will enter in the "regular kulwar chit" a period not exceeding 15 days within which the supari should be taken to the Sayer katte, subject to extension by the Amildar on petition by purchasers. The Deputy Commissioner explains that there are 2 chief kinds of sorting, 1st one performed by the grower and 2nd a more elaborate one by the purchaser.

The time given in the "*hangami* chit" will enable the purchasers to remove supari from the grower to the place of 2nd sorting, and the time in the regular "kulwar chit" will enable the purchasers to perform the 2nd sorting operation and to take supari for halat to the katte. This arrangement